Bedford Gazette.

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Address

Of the Democratic State Central Committee.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:—It has been usual for the State Committee representing the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to address the people of the State pending important elections. In conformity with this usage, which may be regarded as settled and salutary, we submit the following address:

The Democratic State Convention, upon the second day of March last, and at its reassembling in June, made nominations tor the offices of Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court.

For Governor, Gen. Packer, of Lycoming, was named, after a spirited contest, and his nomination was then unanimously and rightfully confirmed. He has been well known throughout the State; has filled a number of responsible and important positions in the State government, and has established a public character which recommends him to the popular confidence. We conceive it to be a material qualification for this high office, that the incumbent shall be acquainted with the practical workings of the government—with the course and character of legislation—the details of business in the several executive departments—and with the public men of the Commonwealth, who have filled, or may fill the various positions created by the Constitution and laws. The contrast, in this respect, between our candidate and the candidates of the opposition, is too strongly marked to escape general notice, and it is but necessary to allude to it to show the vantage ground held by our party in the present canvass. It may be asserted that the Convention have named "the right man for the right place," and that their nomination deserves popular endorsement if regard is had to qualification and experience.

It is agreeable to add, that our candidate has a solid and reputable character in private life, and that his estimable qualities have endeared him to a large circle of friends who can enter upon his support with feelings of enthusiasm as well as with convictions of duty. We do not desire to draw strongly the contrast which it is possible to draw, between our candidate and his leading opponent. Judge Wilmot has had a career as a public man which has given him notoriety without inspiring confidence. Imperfectly acquainted with the practical action of State government; without experience either in the legislative or executive departments; with but a limited knowledge of public men and State affairs beyond his immediate locality,—he is presented on a comparatively remote national issue, and as the candidate of a bitter sectional party which received a merited defeat at the recent Presidential election. It is not believed that his career in Congress exhibited any high capacity to promote the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is certain that the recent course in the office he now holds, has been calculated to lower the judicial character by connecting it with extreme and violent partizan dispute.

Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, was named by the Convention for Canal Commissioner. He needs no recommendation at our hands, for his integrity, firmness and capacity are not disputed and are widely recognized. It will be a pleasure for those who belong to our party, and for all who desire to consult fitness and merit in bestowing their suffrages to give him their cordial support.

By reason of the declination, by Chief Justice Lewis, of the re-nomination tendered him by the Convention, and the calling of Judge Black to the post of Attorney General in the National Administration, the Convention, upon its reassembling in June, found the duty devolved upon it of naming two candidates for the Supreme Bench. William Strong, of Berks county, a distinguished member of the Bar, and formerly a membar of Congress, and James Thompson, of Erie, also a former member of Congress, once a President Judge of the Common Pleas, an ex-member of the Legislature, and a profound and successful lawyer, were selected by the Convention. Their locations are suitable, giving both to the East and West a representation upon the ticket, and their learning and integrity well qualify them to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of the highest judicial position under our Constitution.

Such is the ticket formed by the delegates representing the Democretic party, and support of it is confidently asked in view of the character of the nominations. But confidence and support is also invited upon the general grounds of policy and principles upon which our party stands. Ours is no new, untried, vindictive, sectional, or suspicious organization. It has been tried: it is bold and open in conduct: it is magnanimous, patriotic and National. Founded more than half a century ago by the author of the Declaration of Independence, it has had a distinguished history, has ordinarily given direction to the administration of public affairs, and planting itself early, and throughout its whole career, upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and a sparing use of the power of Government, has preserved our American system from degeneracy and failure.

The usefulness of organized parties is sometimes denied and oftener doubted. But in view of historical facts it cannot well be questioned that they are incident to free governments, and arise of necessity under their operation. An inquiry, however, into the nature of political parties and causes which produce them, can scarcely be expected to constitute the subject of a fugitive address. It will be sufficient for the present purposes to assert the necessity of our party to check the evil and dangerous influences to which our political system is liable, and against which it is impossible that written constitutions can sufficiently guard. Doubtless our constitutions exhibit the wisdom of those who framed them, and the amendments to which they have been subjected have rendered them more complete and perfect than they were at first. But a constitution can only be an outline for the action of government, (beside providing for its establishment,) and by *construction* it may be made to mean almost anything the political authorities for the time being may choose. It is a chart given to direct the vessel of State, which can have little effect upon the voyage unless those in command choose to faithfully interpret and observe its counsel. A party organization, therefore, founded upon right principles of constitutional construction and powerfully and constantly influencing official action, may be regarded as nesessary. It is, in short, absolutely required to give a just and consistent direction to government, both in cases dependent upon construction and in cases where the Constitution is silent. Besides, the instability of political action in republics is a reproach to which they have been often subjected, and is he objection to them which has had greatest weight with profound and independent thinkers in the old world and the new. But this instability, which arises principally from individual ambition, the selfishness of classes, and the fluctuation of opinion is, to a great extent, checked and prevented by the predominance of a party founded upon clear and sound principles of public policy, and acting constantly with reference to them.

Now the Democratic party is simply the representative of a school of opinion, and its creed is given it by those who founded and have subsequently supported it. The great men who have spoken and acted for it, and whose names will remain stamped prominently upon the history of the country, have been men of strong, clear and sound views of our system of government, and of the rules upon which its administration should proceed. Our party is the product of their efforts; the instrument for accomplishing the ends they proposed, and it remains a monument of their sagacity, foresight and patriotism.

They held that over-action in government was a great evil—the most difficult to be guarded against, and, therefore, the most dangerous—and that both within and without the Constitution powerful guards against it were required. Proverbial language conveys the idea in declaring that "the world is governed too much" and that "that government is best which governs least;" and philosophical reasoning attains the same result, in concluding, that government, being the creature of necessity, is limited by the necessities which create it, and is not to be extended beyond them. The Democratic party has therefore held, and holds that Constitutions shall receive a strict construction: that government shall exercise no powers not delegated to it, and that in cases of doubt as to the policy of a particular measure, the conclusion shall be against it. In short, that public power shall not be exerted except where a clear warrant and manifest utility authorize and justify it.

The powerful (and we think salutary) operation of this doctrine appears throughout the history of the National and State governments, and the occasional departures from its stand as beacons to warn, and not as examples to follow.

To illustrate our remarks, we will refer briefly to a number of measures of public policy heretofore proposed to the general or State government, and upon which division of opinion have existed among public men and parties.—They will afford data for judging the value of the Democratic doctrine on the subject of Government powers and policy on which we have spoken.

1st—A bank created by the general Government, owned, in part by it, and intended for the regulation of the currency, and to afford facilities to commerce and business. This measure was resisted, and all recent attempts to re-establish such an institution have been put down, upon the very grounds above stated.

2d—Internal improvements to be constructed at the charge of the National treasury, to facilitate internal trade, and assist in developing the material resorces of particular seetions. No clear authority for outlays of this description appearing, and the manifest dangers to which they lead being apparent, the action of our Federal government on this subject has been rightfully and wisely arrested.

3d—Excessive duties upon imports, to the extent of prohibition upon their importation, or to the production of revenue beyond the legitimate wants of government. The federal power of imposing duties being for the express object of Government support and the liquidation of public indebtedness its exercise for an entirely different object would seem unwarranted, and would be unjust to interests or individuals against whom a discrimination is thus produced. Therefore it is, that against much misconception, and the opposition of powerful interests, the doctrine of limited and reasonable duties has been sternly, and, upon the whole, successfully upheld.

4th—the distribution of moneys from the National treasury among the States, believed to be equally unwarranted with the preceding measures, and inevitably tending to the production of speculation and extravagance in the States, has also been resisted, and except upon a single occasion prevented.

5th—A bankrupt act, dissolving the relations of debtor and creditor in a manner and to an extent unauthorised by the Constitution, disastrous to private rights, injurious to morals, and to the encouragement, mainly, of one of the least meritorious classes of society—the speculator and spendthrift. With hot haste and under the lash of public opinion, the very authors of such an act in 1842 were coerced into its repeal.

6th—Appropriations of public moneys or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionality or utility connected with which, may be mentioned the allowance of claims, insufficiently established or unjust. The Democratic principles strike as decisively at all projects for assailing the treasury, for an individual, a class or a section, in the absence of clear right to justify the demand, as it does at other unwarranted or doubtful measures.

7th—The exercise of jurisdistion by the general Government over slavery in Territories, to the exclusion of local decision thereon. Legislation by Congress upon slavery beyond the express requirement as to return of fugities, is to be doubted, and if regard is had to high judicial decision, expressly denied, as a valid exercise of power. And its inexpediency is yet more plainly manifest, in view of the dangerous disputes which such action inevitably produces. Most clearly, therefore, is it to be deprecated and opposed, upon the general doctrine of non-action by government in doubtful cases.

8th—The establishment of corporations, either excessive as to number or vested with ordinate powers or priveleges: and especially for pursuits or business within the reach of individual means and skill. Under which head is to be particularly noted, the chartering of banks beyond the business wants of the community, locating them at points without adequate commerce or exchanges to afford legitimate occupation, and failing to impose upon them such guards against abuse and fraud as are demanded by experience. The recent resolution on this subject by our State Convention, but indicates the well-considered position of our party and its policy for the future.

9th—The authorizing of municipal subscriptions to railroads and other corporate bodies to the encouragement of speculation, corruption and the accumulation of public debts. The proposition now before the people for the amendment of the Constitution to prevent this in future, is but in affirmance of the principles we have been considering; for the decision of a divided Court in favor of legislative power to authorize such subscriptions has not removed all doubts, and has left the powerful objections to the system, upon grounds of expediency, untouched and irresistable.

10th—The sale or surrender by Government, in whole or in parts, of any of its constitutional powers confided to it by the people. The attempt to do this in the late act for the sale of the Main Line of Public Works; an attempt which was denounced by the State Convention, and has since been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, may be cited under this head, and deserved that reprobation which it has generally received.

11th—Sumptuary laws, by which dress, food, drink, equipage, or other like concern of use, habit or fashion, is coerced. The interference of law in such cases would seem to be unuseful, and is of doubtful authority.

12th—Finally, measures directed against a class or sect, and intended to degrade them or limit their civil privileges. It is affirmed that neither religious belief nor birth place will furnish grounds for ostracism or a denial of common right.

Such are some of the leading measures upon which political divisions have taken place, and on their careful examination it will be seen that they can all be resolved into the general question whether the powers and action of government shall be extensive or limited. And if we should pursue the subject further, this view of the fundamental ground of difference between public men and parties would be but confirmed and strengthened.

We are left then to choose sides in the struggle between power and liberty—between a government that meddles and one that abstains—between political New Englandism and the Virginia doctrines of 1798. Neutrality is not possible, for almost every public question that arises compels us to a choice between contending parties, and the schools of opinion which they respectively represent.

It has been fashionable for apostates from our party to claim that they retained their principles unchanged, and even opposing parties occasionally advance pretensions to the faith and doctrines of Jefferson. How unfounded such pretensions are, whether advanced by an apostate or party will appear from considering the measures of public policy they propose and support. If we find them favoring new projects of doubtful right or expediency, contending for extensive jurisdiction for government, and scoffing at constitutional scruples as "abstractions," we may be sure they are no disciples of the philanthropist, philosopher and statesman who founded our party, who wrote to Edward Livingston as late as 1824, to endorse the sentiment, that "if we have a doubt relative to any power, we ought not to exercise it." Much more may we deny their discipleship, if we find their measures connected with intolerance in religion, proscription of adopted citizens, or aggressions upon teritorial or State rights, which is manifestly a true description, at this moment, of the parties opposed to us.

The (so-called) Republican party makes high pretensions and challenges their examination—but there can be no little difficulty in determining their character and value, and assigning the party which holds them its true position before the public. Especially will it be a work of ease, to explode its pretensions to sound opinions as held by former Republican Presidents, and to bring it within the condemnation which they directed against the heretical movements of the times in which they lived.

The resistance made about 1820, to the admission of Missouri into the Union, was similar to the recent conduct of those who misdescribe themselves as Republicans. In both cases the proposition was, that Congress should prohibit slavery in territories (or cause it to be prohibited) prior to their admission as States. The argument against this was stated by Mr. Madison, in the Walsh letters, under all the high sanctions which his abilities and his position as the leading author of the Constitution could confer upon it. And it is as well established as any political fact can be, that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the Missouri agitation throughout and to prohibitions of slavery by Congressional coercion as then proposed. His celebrated letter to John Holmes, dated April 22d, 1820, furnishes conclusive proof of this and confirmation of the fact will be found in other parts of his published correspondence. In his letter to John Adams of December 10, 1819, he says, that "from the battle of Bunker Hill to the treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous a question, it even damps the joy with which I hear of your high health and welcomes to me the want of it. I thank God, I shall not live to witness its issue." In a letter to the same, April 22, 1821, he says—"what does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress intend to do with us on the Missouri question? And this, by the way, is out the name of the case: It is only the John Doe or Richard Roe of the ejectment.

The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is "are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger." He says to Mr. Monroe, March 3, 1820—"the Missouri question is the most portentious one that ever yet threatened our Union. In the gloomiest moment of the Revolutionary war, I never had any apprehension equal to that which I felt from this source."—To Mr. Short, April 13, 1820—he writes—"Although I had laid down as law to myself never to write, talk, or even think of politics; to know nothing of public affairs; and had therefore ceased to read newspapers; yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing because it existed in every State, and united them together by the fraternism of party. But the coincidence of a marked principle, moral and political, with a geographical line, once conceived I feared would no more be obliterated from the mind; that it would be occurring on every occasion, and receiving irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred as to render separation preferable to eternal discord." He says to Joseph C. Cabell, January 31, 1821—"How many of our youths, she (Harvard College) now has *learning the lessons of Anti Missouri-ism*, I know not; but a gentleman lately from Princton told me he saw a list of students in that place, and that more than half were Virginians. *These will return home deeply impressed with the sacred principles of the Holy Alliance of Restrictionists!*" And to Gen. Breckenridge he writes, February 11, 1851. "The line of division lately marked out between different portions of our confederacy, is such as will not soon, I fear, be obliterated, and we are now trusting to those, *who are against us in position and principle*, to fashion to their own form the minds and affections of our youth. If, as has been estimated, we send three thousand dollars a year to the northern seminaries for the instruction of our own sons; then we must have five hundred of our sons *imbibing opinions and principle in discord with those of their own country*. This canker is eating on the vitals of our existence, and, if not arrested at once, will be beyond remedy." In a letter to Mr. Madison, in reference to the Missouri question, he declared that Rufus King (a distinguished Federalist) "*was ready to risk the Union for any chance of restoring his party to power, and wriggling himself to the head of it.*" On another occasion, he declared the question to be a mere party trick, "that the leaders of Federalism defeated in their schemes of obtaining power * * have changed their tact and thrown out another barrel to the whale. They are taking advantage of the virtuous feeling of the people *to effect a division of parties by a geographical line, expecting that this will insure them upon local principles the majority they could never obtain on principles of Federalism.*" And finally, his letter to Gen. La Fayette dated November 3, 1823 contains his judgment of the whole movement, expressed with his usual directness and vigor. He says: "The Hartford Convention, the victory of Orleans, and the peace of Ghent, prostrated the name of federalism. Its votaries abandoned it through shame and mortification, AND NOW CALL THEMSELVES REPUBLICANS. *But the name alone is changed the principles are the same.*" * * * "On the eclipse of Federalism, with us; though not its extinction, *its leaders got up the Missouri question under the false front of lessening the measure of slavery*, BUT WITH THE REAL VIEW OF PRODUCING A GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF PARTIES, WHICH MIGHT ENSURE TO THEM THE NEXT PRESIDENT. The people of the north went blindfolded into the snare, followed their leaders for a while with a zeal truly moral and laudable, *until they became sensible that they were injuring instead of aiding the real interests of the slaves*, THAT THEY HAD BEEN USED AS TOOLS FOR ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES, AND THAT TRICK OF HYPOCRISY then fell as quickly as it had been gotten up.

This is an admirable description of the Republican party of the present day—of the causes which led to it, and the object of its founders.—The picture is drawn by the hand of a master, and represents the feature of the subject with fidelity and exactness. Republicanism, being but a reproduction of Missouri agitation bears precisely the same description, and is obnoxious to precisely the same censure. And it is to be remarked, that like its predecessor—it invokes the legislation of Congress in a case of rank inepediency and doubtful power, and hence falls within the condemnation of the general principles as to limited action by Government, which has been a topic of this address.

But a view of the Modern Republicanism would be incomplete with some particular notice of the features of its career. Without tracing its early movements in the organization of Abolition societies, the circulation of incendiary matter through the mails, agitation by petitions to Congress, clamerous opposition to the annexation of Texas, and to the persecution of the Mexican war, and the acquisition of territory to which it led: It will be sufficient to notice somewhat the Wilmot Proviso which preceded, and the Kansas dispute which accompanied, the organization of the Republican party in its present form.

The Wilmot proviso was offered in Congress in 1846, as an amendment to a war bill, and was (briefly described) a proposition to prohibit slavery in Mexican territory to be acquired.—It created contention which continued some four years. The national harmony was disturbed and the public business impeded by its to unite their utmost efforts to restore peace and secure such legislation as was absolutely necessary for the territory in question. The Compromise measures were therefore passed in 1850, and eventually received the general approval of the people. In fact, in 1852, both the great parties of the country endorsed them in their platforms, and their wisdom and propriety are now a subject of general dispute.

The Territory we acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace—the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo—was comprised of nearly the whole now included in the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico and the Proviso, if it had been adopted, would therefore have had application solely to them. But the Proviso was never adopted or applied by Congress to either. California was admitted into the Union as a State with the Constitution she formed for herself without any decision by Congress on the subject of slavery within her limits. That was adjusted by herself in her constitution, and by her own act therefore she entered the Union as a free State, In the acts for the organization of Utah and New Mexico as territories, there were no provisions prohibiting or authorizing slavery, but it was expressly provided that they should eventually come into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each should decide, in forming Constitutions preparatory to admission. Seven years have elapsed since these territorial acts were passed, and no complaint is heard against them, nor has slavery been established in either Territory. It is, therefore, *proved* that the Wilmot Proviso was wholly unnecessary to the exclusion of slavery, and that the agitation from 1846 to 1850 to secure its enactment was a thing of arrant folly as well as of real evil!

There stand the facts! no longer to be perverted or denied, and they exhibit the Proviso agitation in its true character. Not adopted, it is seen to have been unnecessary. Productive of great mischief to the country in the contention and alienation it caused, it was a mere abstraction, a thing neither practical nor useful.

A desperate attempt was made last year to carry the Presidential election upon a Kansas agitation, in which the same class of actors appeared that did in the Missouri agitation of 1820—men "ready to risk the Union for any chance" of establishing their party, "and wriggling themselves to the head of it." But a just judgment was pronounced upon these people and their project: in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and they will soon be obliged to select some other topic upon which to disturb the public tranquility, and struggle for the attainment of power. Their spasmodic attempts to keep up excitement without any practical or useful object in view, but simply that they may thrive upon discord and passion, are even now received by the public with a feeling bordering very near upon contempt.

The American people are practical and sagacious—They will require some practical good to appear in any movement to which they are invited; and when due time has elapsed for reflection, they will try parties and party measures by the standard of principles, and not of professions. The Wilmot Proviso was utterly extinguished by Webster on the 7th of March, 1850, in the demonstration of its inutility, and was thenceforth delivered over as an imposture; and approval of the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, has been growing more and more general as its conformity to sound principles has been examined and established. That unnecessary things shall not be done, and that the citizens of each political division of the country shall determine their local institutions, are, in fact, propositions so reasonable and just that it is so surprising they should ever have been questioned.

Three years ago, the Democratic party of this State choose defeat before dishonor. It stood up for toleration and equal rights against the passions and prejudices of the time, because constitutional and just principles demanded it. And now, with a new antagonist—the Republican party—still stands in the path of duty, with its past course vindicated, and with the highest claims to public confidence and favor. While it is not insensible to ideas of progress and improvement, and will seek to apply those that are practicable and just, its duty as a great conservative organization to preserve the principles of the government and the institutions of the country from degeneracy, will not be neglected. In brief, if trusted it will be true, and from its administration of public affairs, the people will receive, as heretofore, the "peaceable fruits" of government and honest rule.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

Jno. N. Hutchinson, }
R. J. Haldeman. } Secretaries.

The Will and the Way.—I learned grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of six pence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my book case, and a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing table. I had no money to purchase a candle or oil: in winter, it was rarely that I could get any light but the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of half starvation: I had not a moment to call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most reckless men—and that too in their hours of freedom from all control. And I say if I, under these circumstances could encounter and overcome the task—is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?—*Cobbett.*

An Abolitonist Quizzed.—Under this caption, a Holly Springs, Miss., correspondent of the Memphis *Eagle and Inquirer* relates the subjoined anecdote:

The following amusing scene actually occurred last summer between a citizen of our town and a yankee on board one of the Northern steamboats, perhaps upon the Hudson.

Our Southern friend discovered a disposition in a very genteel-looking man on board the boat to open a chat with him, & nothing loth to hear what his friend had to say, he indicated by his manner that he was approachable whereupon the following dialogue ensued:

Yankee—Well, sir, I wish to ask you one question: I hope it will be no offence.

Southerner—Certainly not, I will hear you with pleasure.

Yankee—Well, sir, is it true that they work negroes in the plow at the South?

Southerner—I will answer you in the favorite method of your own countrymen, by asking you a question or two.

Yankee—I admit the right, sir.

Southerner—How many negro men do you suppose it would require to draw a good large one horse plow?

Yankee—Well, I suppose six or seven—say seven.

Southerner—What are they worth per head?

Yankee—Well, I suppose $800.

Southerner—That would be $5,600.—Now what would one large, strong horse cost?

Yankee—I guess about $100.

Upon this the Southerner looked a little quizical at this neighbor, who, without waiting to hear the conclusion, started and stammered—*Well, I—I—I knew it was a lie!*

A Custom Worthy of Imitation.—It is a custom among certain tribes in Siberia, that when a young woman is married, she must prepare the wedding dinner with her own hands. To this feast all the relatives, and friends, both of her own family and that of the groom are invited. If the viands are well cooked, her credit as a good house-wife is established. But if the dishes are badly prepared, she is disgraced in that capacity forever. The result is that a Siberian is generally a good housekeeper, whatever else she may be, and thus competent beyond her sex generally, for the practical duties of life.—*Russian Life.*

Don't Swear.—Profanity is one of the most offensive and disgusting habits to which unredeemed humanity if given. To say nothing of its sinfulness, (which every one of course understanding,) profane swearing is a vile, vulgar, low-bred habit, from the indulgence of which a proper self respect should restrain a man, even if he has no regard for the dictates of religion. It is a habit too, which increases with fearful rapidity when once given way to; and we have known instances where men who were once highly respected, but who unfortunately contracted this habit, have sunk so low as to use profane language in their own families, and even to swear at their wives and children.

Original Prescription.—The best remedy for a slight indisposition is abstinence; for excessive heat, a cool shade; for pinching cold, warm clothes and a comfortable fire; for weariness, rest; for drowsiness, sleep; for hunger, food; for thirst, cold water; for poverty, industry and economy; for discontent, hard work; for loneliness, marriage; and for a troubled spirit, earnest prayer. If any one doubt, let him try it.

Theodore Hook, when surprised one evening in his arm chair, two or three hours after dinner, is reported to have apologized by saying, 'When one is alone the bottle *dose* come around so often.' It was Sir Hercules Langrishe, who being asked on a similar occasion, 'Have you finished all that port, (three bottles) 'without assistance?' answered, 'No, not that, I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira.'

GREAT GAME OF BILLIARDS.

The Albany (N.Y.) *Express* states that the greatest Billiard match ever made in this country, will shortly come off between L. J. Higham, the great Albany player, Michael Phelan and Ralph Benjamin. These three gentlemen are said to be the greatest billiard players in the world. The match is to take place either in New York, Philadelphia or in Baltimore.

We have heard a tall story of an Irish knight, who was once disputing with a French courtier as to the age and standing of their families when the latter, as finished to the argument, said that his ancestors were in the ark with Noah. 'That is nothing,' said the Hibernian, 'for at the deluge my forefathers were cruising about *in a boat of their own.*'

Not of that family.—A man whose appearance indicated that he was staggering from the excessive weight of a brick in his hat, being asked if he was a 'Son of Temperance,' replied, 'Hic-no—no relation—not even an hic-acquaintance.'

A bevy of little children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest reading, spelling and definitions. 'And what do you get, my little one?' said the father to a rosy-cheeked little fellow, who was at that time slily driving a ten-penny nail into the door pannel. 'Me! Oh, I gets readin,' spellin,' and spankin's.'

☞A wag says, it is a folly to expect a girl to love a man whom everybody speaks well of. Get up a persecution, and her affection will cling so fast that a dozen guardians cannot begin to remove them.

☞A young gentleman having married a young widow with $100,000, said it was'at his wife's face that attracted him so much as the *figure.*

☞Why are good husbands like dough?—Women knead them.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Aug. 14, 1857.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer,

Of Lycoming County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,

Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGE:

Hon. Wm. Strong,

Of Berks County.

Hon. James Thompson,

Of Erie County.

COUNTY TICKET.

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats from all parts of the county are requested to meet at the Court House in Bedford, on Monday evening the 31st inst., (Court Week). Several gentlemen from abroad are expected to address the meeting.

WM. P. SCHELL, Chairman.

Murders in Kansas.

During the last Presidential campaign, the Democratic Party was met continually with the charge that the outrages in Kansas, committed by bands of desperadoes and assassins, were all the natural and unavoidable consequences of the passage by Congress, of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Indeed, until the Investigating Committee made their report, the Abolition-Republican politicians would not even admit, that any body but pro-slavery men, were connected with these outrages. They cast the blame of every murder and robbery, committed in the Territory, upon the "Missouri Border Ruffians," and shocked the people of the States, with the incessant narration of horrible stories concerning the ferocity and barbarity of Southern immigrants. But after the truth was bro't to light, through the researches of the Investigating Committee, it was discovered that the crimes which had been perpetrated, instead of being chargeable to pro-slavery men alone, were in very many instances the work of Ruffian Abolitionists. Instead of but one secret society existing in the Territory, as the "freedom shrieking" press and speakers alleged, it appeared that both of the sectional parties—the ultra-Northern, as well as the ultra-Southern—had established organizations of that nature.—It appeared also, that the members of these societies, under pretence of carrying out their partisan views, committed the most inhuman atrocities, not only in fighting with each other, but also in murdering and plundering peaceful citizens, who did not belong to their organizations, and who constituted a large majority of the inhabitants. Under the *tasteful* title of "Blue Lodge," some of the violent pro-slavery men had banded themselves together, whilst under the auspices of that Abolition monstrosity, the "Kansas Emigrant Aid Society," whose members were made to take the most fearful oaths, Jim Lane and other reckless and lawless men united with themselves the rowdy spirits of Abolition-Republicanism. The first mentioned, ("Blue Lodge,") has long since disbanded, but Jim Lane and his confederates still cling together, still fulfil their execrable oaths, still harrass quiet, peaceful citizens, pretending that it is necessary, in order to make Kansas a free state, that treason should be plotted against the government, and that the regularly constituted authorities of the Territory, should be set at defiance. Out of these and similar organizations composed indiscriminately of the maddest fanatics of Abolitionism, and the most zealous propagandists of slavery, and seemingly modelled after, and suggested by the secret society of Know Nothings, grew three-fourths of the troubles that have made Kansas a bye-word among men. It is an incontrovertible fact, and every body who has examined the report of the Investigating Committee, knows it to be such, that the numerous murders and robberies committed in the Territory, were the work of secret bands of marauders and outlaws. The question, therefore, whether the *furore* created by the secret society of Know Nothings, had not a great influence in bringing about the organization of these bands, is worthy more than ordinary attention. It is certainly reasonable to suppose that it had.

The late revelations of the Leavenworth murderers, disclosing the startling fact that a company of villains had organized themselves into a society, in that place, to follow the business of murdering men for their money, furnish additional evidence that the barbarities in Kansas, from which so much capital has been made by Northern fanatics, were the work of men(?) who are brutes and cut-throats by nature, and who never cared a farthing whether Kansas should become a free, or slave state. These revelations explain the horrible deeds of which we were told such endless tales, last fall, and which Abolitionists charged to "Missouri Border Ruffianism," in precisely the same manner in which the Democratic Press has always undertaken to explain them. It was invariably the position of the Democratic papers and speakers, with regard to the Kansas troubles, that they sprung from the uncalled for quarrels of sectional agitators, and from the plottings of scheming villains, the banditti of the border, whose only object was the getting of money, and whose means to reach that object, were the ruffian's pistol, and the assassin's knife.—Time which proveth all things, has sustained this position, and in view of this fact, it remains to be seen whether intelligent citizens will ever again go astray, following the delusive *ignes fatui*, set ablaze by designing and unprincipled political stock-jobbers.

JAMES B. CLAY ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

Nothing has transpired in the world of politics since the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, which gives us as much gratification to record, as the glorious victory over Know Nothingism, achieved by the gallant son of Henry Clay. In a district, which, two years ago, gave a Know Nothing majority of SIXTEEN HUNDRED and last fall gave Fillmore and Donelson, six hundred over Buchanan and Breckinridge, James B. Clay, is triumphantly elected. Braving all the slander and vituperation heaped upon him by his unscrupulous political enemies—turning neither to the right nor to the left to regard the unmanly assaults of his persecutors—he has won a triumph which will give addition lustre to the sacred name of CLAY. Let all true friends of the Union and the Constitution rejoice! Let Democrats and Old Line Whigs exult! For the home of Henry Clay is redeemed—the dark shadow of Know Nothing Thuggery is dispelled from the fields of Ashland.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

This body met at Columbus on Thursday last and nominated H. B. Payne, for Governor, W. H. Lyttle, for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Whitman, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Morris, for State Treasurer, J. Reinhart, for Secretary of State, and J. L. Backus, for Superintendent of Public Works. The Democrats of Ohio have good hopes of carrying their State.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Democrats have achieved a glorious triumph in Kentucky. They have elected eight of the ten Congressmen and also their candidates for State offices. Know Nothingism is in its "flurry" in "Old Kentuck."

☞ We notice by the Philadelphia *Press* of Monday, that Gen. PACKER will shortly address the people of Pennsylvania at various points.—We reiterate our declaration made last week, that if Mr. WILMOT will meet Gen. PACKER before two Mass Meetings, one for the Eastern part of the State, and one for the Western, Gen. PACKER will discuss with him the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Wilmot's Challenge to Gen. Packer.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH RELATION THERETO.

The tricky politician, Mr. Wilmot, ere-while a "loco-foco free-trader," "British Tory," &c., (according to Whig newspapers) now a speculating Abolition office-seeker, having had so lofty an opinion of his abilities as to suppose that General Packer would go about with him all over the State to discuss questions with him which are not issues in the present campaign, the Democratic State Committee have taken occasion to *hint* to Mr. Wilmot that he is not quite shrewd enough to cozen them into an endorsement of his well-known character, by allowing him to travel the State in company with the Democratic standard-bearer. Mr. Buckalew hits the Abolition candidate some severe blows in the subjoined correspondence.—Let every Democrat read it and judge whether the Democratic State Committee did anything more or less, than vindicate the dignity of the party in declining Wilmot's challenge. For how could Gen. Packer, or any other decent man be expected to travel the State in company with a fellow whose name the Whig papers used to say, would "stink forever in the nostrils of every true Pennsylvanian?"

MR. WILMOT TO GEN. PACKER.

TOWANDA, July 14, 1857.

HON. W. F. PACKER:—*Dear Sir*—I propose to spend some time, during the summer and fall, in canvassing, before the people of the State, the principles and issues involved in the pending State election.

Party meetings bring out only that portion of the people to whom the call is made, and the addresses are necessarily all on one side: whereas it is desirable that the whole people, so far as may be, should have both sides fairly presented before them at the same time.

If it should meet your views, I propose that we canvass so much of the State as practicable in company, addressing alternately the same meetings. Should this meet your assent, please to inform me at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange the times and places of meeting, order of speaking, &c., &c. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. WILMOT.

GEN. PACKER TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 18, 1857.

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW, *Chairman of State Committee:—Dear Sir*—I have received the enclosed letter from one of the opposing candidates for the Gubernatorial office, and inasmuch as it proposes a plan for the conduct of the campaign which has never before been practiced in Pennsylvania, and as the success of other candidates, besides myself, is involved in the election, I have thought it my duty to submit the communication to the judgement of the State Committee representing the democratic party. If it is thought to be a proper mode of conducting the canvass, I shall cheerfully accede to the proposition.

Respectfully yours,

WM. F. PACKER.

REPLY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1857.

HON. WM. F. PACKER—*Dear Sir*—I have laid before the State Committee the letter signed D. Wilmot, dated the 14th insant, and am authorized to say to you that in the opinion of the committee you ought not to accede to the proposition it contains. The reasons for this opinion I will proceed briefly to state:

The slavery question, which it is probable your opponent proposes to discuss, has very recently been thoroughly considered and passed upon by the people of this commonwealth. The late presidential canvass involved the whole subject so far as it was proper for consideration by our people, and we can perceive no utility in its re-discussion at this time, nor any other good reason for re-opening debate upon it. The position of our party is well understood and requires no vindication, at least by any extraordinary proceeding like that proposed.

A joint canvass by candidates for the Gubernatorial office has never been conducted in the State, nor, we believe, in any other northern one and may well be questioned on grounds of public policy. If the practice be once adopted, it will doubtless continue, and party nominations be uniformly made with reference to it. No party will venture to select a candidate for this office who is not qualified for the stump; and aptitude for debate will hence come to be preferred to administrative ability. In short, the result will be to confine nominations to the class of talkers, and to exclude all others. A rule of party action which would prevent such men as Benj. Franklin, Simon Snyder, and Francis R. Shunk from filling the Executive chair of this State must be a bad one, and is to be denounced rather than adopted.

We believe there is a considerable public opinion against the propriety of Executive candidates appearing at all before popular meetings to solicit votes. This was first practised by Wm. F. Johnston, in 1848, and has been to some extent followed by candidates since. The good results of it are not obvious. It did not originate with the Democratic party, nor has it ever received any formal popular or party sanction. It may therefore be considered an open question in future practice, and at all events as forming no part of the *duty* of a candidate imposed upon him by his nomination.

While your opponent holds the office of President Judge there is a special objection to the acceptance of his project. The propriety of law-judges taking part in political meetings is denied by our party, and is opposed by sound public opinion. By no act whatever ought we to sanction or become participants in a prostitution of the judicial character. Nor will a resignation now made altogether remove this objection. Your opponent has intentionally held his office until within three months of the election, (rendering it impossible to elect a successor the present year,) and if a resignation should now take place it would obviously be with the intention of resuming the office after a defeat for the post to which he aspires.

The proposed mode of conducting campaigns may possibly be suited to some of the southern and southwestern States, where it has been practised, and where population and political conditions differ from ours; but its introduction here would be against solid objections, and without any conceivable good. It is, therefore, a proposed "Southern aggression" upon the practices and policy of parties in Pennsylvania, which cannot be at all accepted or permitted.

It is well that this question has arisen when we have a candidate capable and fit for any discussion before the people, and, when the decision can be placed, without embarassment, upon the public grounds which control it.

I am, very respectfully, your ob'dt. serv't,

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

GEN. PACKER TO JUDGE WILMOT.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 27, 1857.

HON. D. WILMOT:—*Dear Sir*—Your letter of the 14th instant was duly received; and as it proposed a plan for conducting the Gubernatorial campaign which had never hitherto been adopted in Pennsylvania, and as the interests of other candidates were involved in the result, I did not feel at liberty to accede to your proposition without first consulting the State Committee to which the Democratic Convention has on its part specially confided the control and management of the canvass.

You will receive herewith a copy of my letter to the committee, and also their reply, by which you will perceive that your suggestion does not meet their appoval, and that, for reasons stated at length, I ought not, in their opinion, to accede to your proposition. It is therefore respectfully declined.

I am yours, truly,

WM. F. PACKER

THE ELECTIONS.

Kentucky—James B. Clay Elected.

We doubt whether any Congressional canvass in the United States ever attracted more or as much attention as the recent one between James B. Clay and Roger Hanson, in the Ashland District, Kentucky. The eyes of the whole nation, and especially of that portion of it which takes any part in politics, was directed to it with great anxiety. The district was strongly Know Nothing, giving, two years ago, one thousand six hundred majority for A. K. Marshall, its present Know Nothing Representative, and even last year, Buchanan and Breckinridge were beaten over six hundred by Fillmore and Donelson. The Democracy—notwithstanding the reports of the gallant canvass which Mr. Clay was making, and the confident hopes of some of his ardent friends—generally had but little faith in his success. It seemed impossible that the large Know Nothing majority could be overcome especially when they presented as able and adroit a champion of their principles as Roger Hanson.

The district has been changed since it had been carried by Mr. Breckinridge, as the county of Owen, strongly Democratic, was taken off, and Woodford, strongly K. N., substituted in its stead. Despite the great odds against him, Mr. Clay with a perseverance and ardor worthy of his illustrious descent, entered the lists in accordance with the wish of his political friends, and has been triumphantly elected by a small majority. His success will do more to destroy Know Nothingism in the South than any blow it has yet received. It will be remarkable if it ever makes any headway again in Kentucky. In every aspect in which it can be viewed, it is more of a national than a local victory. and, as the telegraphic wires spread the intelligence over the Union, it will be hailed everywhere with the greatest rejoicings and satisfaction.

The following are the majorities in the several counties, as reported by the mail agent, who came on the Lexington train to Covington last evening:

	Clay.	Hanson.
Harrison	198	—
Nicholas	169	—
Scott	439	—
Franklin	30	—
Jessamine	102	—
Bourbon	—	290
Fayette	—	390
Woodford	—	190
Total	938	870
	870	

Majority for Clay 68

A later report makes the majority for Mr. Clay 105, and Mr. Danby's majority for the State Senate 50.

☞ Iowa, Texas Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee, have all gone Democratic by heavy majorities.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

THE BURDELL MURDER—THE FIFTH ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM ATTEMPTING TO PALM OFF A CHILD—SHE IS ARRESTED.

The general report that Mrs. Cunningham, whom every body has supposed to have been pregnant for months, was safely delivered of a child, who would claim as heir to the Burdell estate, created a good deal of excitement throughout the city, which was increased by the announcement that Mrs. Cunningham was under arrest, for what cause was unknown.

The following statement of the facts in the case, which were procured at the District Attorney's Office this morning, and elsewhere, by our reporters, will shed some light upon the mystery, and disclose the history of a crime almost without a parallel in this city.

Dr. Uhl has been in attendance, with Dr. Catlin of Brooklyn, upon Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. Uhl had been led to believe that Mrs. C. was soon to bear a child. She had presented all the outward appearances of one about to be a mother—as he expressed it, "growing larger and larger every week." But Dr. Uhl remarked about a month ago that as yet there was no positive evidence of pregnancy, and told her that under the circumstances he thought it his duty to make a medical examination. Mrs. Cunningham appeared very reluctant, and put the matter off from time to time. Finally she told him plainly that she was not pregnant at all; that she had been playing a game, and he (Dr. Uhl) must help her out of it.

Dr. Uhl, previously to this time, had confidence in the lady, but this bold proposition took him completely aback. He immediately consulted counsel, and upon legal advice stated the whole matter to District Attorney Hall. Mr. Hall told him it was his duty to carry out the matter in order to develop a great crime, and supply the proof for the criminal's conviction. Dr. Uhl finally consented.

He told Mrs. Cunningham that he was acquainted with a California widow who was, he feared about to be confined, and it would be necessary to dispose of the child altogether, as the lady was going on to join her husband in California.

Mrs. Cunninghnm was delighted. It was arranged that neither party was to know anything of the other. The "widow" was to be confined at a house in Elm street, and the infant to be taken thence to No. 31 Bond Street.

Mr. Hall then imparted the matter to Dr. De la Montagnie, and engaged him to assist in the counterplot, whenever the critical time should arrive. Yesterday morning Dr. De la Montagnie went to Bellevue Hospital, and with the consent of Governor Daly, selected a babe of Elizabeth Anderson, a beautiful little blue-eyed girl, born on Saturday last. The mother kissed her babe, and consented to part with it on condition that it should be well taken care of, and returned within twety-four hours.

Dr. Uhl visited Mrs. Cunningham by appointment at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and told her that he was prepared to carry out the thing at once; that the California widow was about to be confined at No. 190 Elm street, and she must be prepared to receive the little stranger with proper ceremonies. Then she said she would be confined that night, if he would produce the child by nine o'clock. He was to come over and let her know at quarter before nine o'clock, and she would send a woman to bring the child in a basket.

No time was to be lost. Mr. Hall hired a room of a respectable lager-beer seller at No. 190 Elm street, and immediate sent down suitable furniture from his own house, including the basket for the baby. Dr. Uhl took possession of the premises, and had hardly got passession when Mrs. C. was seen passing the house and eyeing it closely.

Policemen were now judiciously posted, and everything was arranged. The greatest difficulty was to procure an "after-birth." Dr. Montagnie immediately posted to Bellevue Hospital, and succeeded in getting what he wanted, as well as the assistance of an intelligent Irish girl, named Mary Regan, who was to act as nurse to the fictitious widow. A physician was also engaged to lie in bed with a night cap on, and do the groaning for the "widow."—This party arrived at 190 Elm street just in season.

Officer Wm. B. Walsh, of the Court of Sessions, was posted in the street opposite, and Inspectors Speight and Dilkes in Bond Street. The physician who was to personate the "widow" assisted Dr. Montagnie in certain operations necessary to give the child the appearance of a new born babe, and then went to bed. Some private marks were also made on the child's head, with nitrate of silver. A messenger was sent to 31 Bond street.

Shortly after Capt. Speight saw Mrs. Cunningham leave her house; followed her into a Fourth Avenue car, where she was recognized by the conductor and some passengers who spoke to Capt. Speight about her. She was disguised in a *quasi* nun's dress. The Captain followed her into Elm street until she disappeared into the lager beer saloon.

He then returned to his post. In a few moments Dr. Uhl came out and asked the officers opposite whether they had seen the woman leave the house. She had passed out so quietly that he had failed to perceive her.

The officers next repaired to No. 31 Bond street, where they learned that Mrs. Cunningham had gone out, but had not returned, and that a man with a white hat had gone in. [This was Dr. Catlin, of Brooklyn, who was assisting Mrs. C. in good faith.]

Dr. Montagnie at once went to the corner of the Bowery and Bond street, where he met Mrs. Cunningham, in the nun's dress, with a large basket in her hands in which he had placed the baby. She went into her house.

It had been arranged between her and Dr. Uhl, that she should send in urgent haste to his house. Accordingly he had appeared and went.

He soon came out and walked down the street.—the officers then went up, by the District Attorney's direction, rung the bell, and entered. They were met by two women at the door, who informed them that Mrs. Cunningham was very sick and could not be seen. They found her in bed with the baby by her side—one of the nurses giving her warm drink from a dish over a lamp from time to time.

Dr. Montagnie asked if that was Dr. Burdell's baby. Mrs. Cunningham replied, "Certainly, whose else could it be?" The officers at length told her that she must be arrested; that the game was played out.

She was apparently under the influence of opium, in order to create artificial paleness. One of the nurses was taken to the station-house, and the other remained at No. 31 Bond street with Mrs. Cunningham, in charge of the officers.

To-day affidavits were submitted before Justice Flandrean, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham, her nurses, Dr. Catlin, and others.

At 1 o'clock a messenger came from Mrs. Cunningham, asking of Capt. Dilks that a nurse be furnished, as she was in a very feeble condition. The reply was, that her daughters were with her and could attend to her wants.

Mrs. Cunningham is to be examined by Mrs. Dr. Blackwell this afternoon.

Gov. Daly has decided to name the baby who performed so important a part in this affair, "Justitia Anderson."

From the N. Y. Express of Tuesday Evening.

Directly after the child was taken into the house by Mrs. Cunningham, the latter was heard to scream and cry as if in the most excruciating pains. These sham cries were heard by the officers, who were then waiting outside on the sidewalk, and who soon afterwards proceeded to perform their duty.

When Dr. Uhl arrived in the room, he found Dr. Catlin and Mrs. Cunningham's sister. Mrs. Cunningham was apparently in the agony of labor pain. The child, which had been washed and partially dressed, was exhibited to Dr. Uhl. Blood-stained clothes, &c., were also disposed about the room as if a genuine birth had taken place. A nurse was sent for from Second avenue, and came in just as Dr. Catlin was disposing of the bed clothes. The nurse condoled with the supposed mother, and things being properly arranged, Dr. Uhl went home.

Dr. Uhl says that when he first agreed to aid Mrs. Cunningham, and it was agreed that Dr. Catlin should officiate, being in a happy mood at the time, and doubtless believing that she would ultimately succeed in recovering all the propesty left by Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham remarked that she had Dr. Catlin completely in her power, and could use him as she liked, or language to that effect. It might not be amiss to state here that Dr. Catlin was the physician who attended the late Mr. Cunningham during his last illness in Brooklyn, some years ago. His death was sudden, and since the Burdell murder many have been so uncharitable as to express a belief that Mr. Cunningham did not die a natural death.

Should Mrs. Cunningham be convicted of the crime laid to her charge the penalty will be very serious, as will appear by the following section of the Revised Statutes, applicable to her case:

"Every person who shall fraudulently produce an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child should be entitled to a share of any personal estate, or to inherit any real estate, with the intention of intercepting the inheritance of any such real estates or the distribution of any such personal property from any person lawfully entitled thereto, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding ten years."

BY TELEGRAPH—To the "Gazette."

New York, *August 12th*, 1857.

"*Monarque*," the celebrated French horse won the "good wood cup." Pryor and Pryoress came off 5th and 6th best. Fourteen horses ran for the prize.

BUCHANAN CLUB.

The "Buchanan Club" will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening, at wh ich time preparatory measures will be taken for canvassing the county. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

HOW THE KANSAS REVOLUTIONISTS EVADE PAYING THEIR TAXES.

In a speech at Quindaro, Robinson, who claims to be governor of Kansas under the Topeka free-State constitution, stated the following as the plan of operations which his faction had determined upon:

"If the [Walker] attempted to collect taxes the people would refuse to pay them. They would be obliged to proceed in the usual way—to advertise the property, to get customers to buy it, and then to sell it. No free-State man would buy the property thus advertised. He ventured to say that no pro-slavery men would dare to come into Lawrence and bid for such property. [Cheers.] But if they did so—if Walker placed troops enough to protect them—the free-State men would bid for the property till it went so high that it was worth more than its value and the tax too. Then they would, perhaps, be unable to pay for it! There was no law to prevent men from bidding for property, even if they had no money to pay for it! [Laughter.] A thousand would be prepared to do this, so that before Walker got through with Lawrence the next presidential election would come off. [Laughter.]"

THE TRANSFER OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The last act of the drama was finally executed, this morning, by the signature of A. G. Curtin, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the deed conveying the Main Line of Public Improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The deed as executed this day, is written on parchment in a bold and plain hand, handsomely bound in Turkey morocco in folio form. The book containing the deed, contains also a handsomely embellished title page, decorated with a beautiful coat-of-arms and other suitable devices; the act providing for the sale of the Main Line, and the proclamatin of the Governor offering the same for sale, are also bound in the book and finally, the receipts of the purchase money and bonds to the amount of seven millions and a half, signed by the proper accounting officers.

Destructive fire at Johnston—the Cambria Rolling Mill burnt down. Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 3.

The extensive Rolling Mill belonging to the Cambria Iron Company, near Johnstown, and occupied by Wood, Morrell & Co., accidently took fire and was destroyed on the evening of Saturday, 1st inst., causing a loss which has been estimated at $60,000 or $70.000, upon which there are insurances in various Philadelphia Companies, to the amount of about $50,000.

Very fortunately there was no wind at the time, and no other building or any part of the properey was injured, except the Rolling Mill, which it is believed. can be so far re-built or repaired as to commence making rails by the first of September.

Banks Discredited.

New York, August 3.

An extra from the office of *Thompson's Reporter* says:

The following Banks are thrown out, and are not purchased at former rates of quotations, viz: Merchant's Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Ct., City Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sandusky City Bank, Ohio; Union Bank, Sandusky City, O.; Canal Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTION DAY IN LOUISVILLE.

We copy the following from the Louisville Democrat of Tuesday morning last:

"The election yesterday began peaceable, and in the four middle wards continued so till the close; but in the first ward, when about one-third of the voters have to elect the know-nothing candidates, it was necessary to inspire some terror lest the voters should come out when there would be no chance. So the plug-uglies rallied, knocked down a few foreigners, & that, of course, ended their voting. Similar exploits were performed in the eighth ward, for the same purpose, and with the same effect. Five or six bullies fell upon one Irishman, and brutally beat him until he was rescued by W. Ragan.

"We had hoped that the reign of terror was over in this city—was at an end after all the professions; but the law here in the upper and lower wards is in abeyance; and out of about fourteen hundred votes in the first ward about half were polled. In this ward most of the Germans reside. There are in this city over 7,000 legal voters, and there were but about 4,500 polled yesterday; leaving nearly 3,000 unpolled. The people at a distance will conclude at once that there is something wrong here; either Louisville has lost her population, or her people have some extraordinary reason for not voting. In our opinion, a majority of the legal voters are against know nothingism to-day, and would rejoic to be rid of it.

"Whilst we had a quiet election in the middle wards yesterday, a man who was looking on in the first ward, at the Lafayette engine-house, informs us that no foreigner after dinner dared to go near the polls. If he ventured to the polls to vote, he was attacked before or after he voted. Our informant is well acquainted in the ward; he saw gangs of rowdies, strangers to him, hurrahing for the Baltimore rip-raps."

Death of James C. Dobbin.

It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of this distinguished man. He died at his residence in Fayetteville, N. C., on Tuesday, Aug. 4th. He distinguished himself in Congress and was Secretary of the Navy under President Pierce. Peace to his ashes!

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.
Aug. 14, 1857.

New Advertisements.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., *Principal.*
Mrs. GEO. W. AUGINBAUGH, *Preceptress.*

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil, Painting and Shell Work.

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st. Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter before the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter after the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for half the quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school Students are prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life. Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be parental. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right doing*: and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the diseipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $10,00—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher, "	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 14, 1857.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the last Monday of August, (being the 31st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1857.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 14, 1857.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!
50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!
TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents cash per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at the residence of George B. Wisegarver in St. Clair township, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of September next, the real estate upon which said George resides, consisting of the "Bixler property" and 50 acres adjoining, lately bought of John W. Crissman—in all containing 171 acres and allowance, of Patented land, 50 of which is good Bottom land, and all in a high state of cultivation—about 100 acres cleared and under good fence.

The improvements are a Log House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings.—Terms easy to suit purchasers.

JOHN CESSNA,
G. B. WISEGARVER.

Aug. 14, 1857.

The $10 and $15 Single and Double Threaded Empire Family Sewing Machines.

AN Agency for the sale of these Machines, may be secured on liberal terms, for the county of Bedford, by a personal application to the Subscribers, at their office, S. E. Corner of 6th and Arch St., Philadelphia. No one need apply without sufficient capital to conduct the business properly, and who cannot bring references as to reliability and capacity.

The peculiar adaptation of these machines, for all purposes of family sewing, will command for them a ready and unlimited demand, wherever they are offered for sale.

JOHNSON & GOODELL.

Aug. 14, 1857.

Stray Hog.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in StClair township, Bedford county sometime in April last; a large white sow, both ears cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Aug. 14, '57. SAMUEL M. SLICK.

A large assortment of Glass Preserve Jars, just received, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.

Aug. 14. 1857.

Just received at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store a large supply of Groceries.

Aug. 14, 1857.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of WM. F. HORN, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW HORN,
July 10, 1857.* Adm'r.

The Bedford Gazette.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The President at Hafer's Hotel.—On Saturday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Buchanan came into town & stopped at the BEDFORD HOTEL, kept by John Hafer, Esq. Here a large number of his personal and political friends called upon him and tendered their congratulations, &c., &c. A first-rate dinner was served up to the company present to which all did ample justice. What a striking contrast would be presented, were this simple Republican meal daguerreotyped and placed side by side with a picture of the exclusive banquets of European royalty!

In the afternoon the President received the good wishes of the ladies of Bedford at the residence of Gen'l. Bowman. If his visit to our town gave Mr. Buchanan as much pleasure as it did our citizens, we do not hesitate to say that he enjoyed it.

MR. BUCHANAN'S DEPARTURE.—The President, left here for Washington, on Tuesday morning last. His health was much improved during his stay at *The Springs*, his old favorite summer retreat. May he live, often to return to our delightful spa and to take by the hand his numerous friends in Bedford county, who are always glad to meet him and who testified by their votes last fall, that the acts of his life meet their hearty approval. He was escorted to Cumberland by GEN. BOWMAN, G. H. SPANG, Esq., and JUDGE DAUGHERTY.

☞The number of visitors at *The Springs* is declining. We are informed that there are still some two hundred (which is not a small number) present. Bedford Springs have been extensively patronized this season and deservedly, too.

Bedford Classical School and Female Seminary.—We direct the attention of our readers to the prospectus of this Institution, published this week in our advertising columns. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to those desirous of obtaining a thorough classical education, and to parents we would especially mention it, as an excellent school for children. We bespeak for it an extensive patronage.

On an Electioneering Tour.—We announced last week that General W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, was in town. We learn that the General in company with Hon. J. R. Edie, has gone to Huntingdon, and that his purpose is to allay the troubled waters in that county, which threaten to strand the little barque he has launched on the ocean of politics, and in which he intends to reach the haven of the Senator-ship. Which side of his "political man" he will show in Huntingdon, we know not. We would advise him to wear a vest, or coat of changeable silk, as a sort of index to his political notions.

Read the advertisement of John Cessna and George B. Wisegarver, offering Real Estate at Public Sale, &c.

The Bedford Gazette.

We observe that this well-established Democratic paper has passed from the hands of Gen. Bowman to Messrs. Meyers and Benford, attorneys, late of Somerset. We wish them every success in their new undertaking, and trust that the paper while under their control. will continue to do good service to the Democracy.—*Pitts. Union*,

We drink your health, (and ours too) Mr. *Union*, in a glass of Bedford Springs mineral water. Long may you wave!

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The tricky heroine of the "Burdell tragedy" seems to be drawing about her the mantle of an impenetrable mystification. We had thought that the "bogus baby" which she is charged with having tried to palm off as an heir to the Burdell estate, had placed her in such a "tight place" that she could not possibly wriggle herself out of it. But it seems that there are two sides to the matter, and that there is nothing wanted to make a breach in her case wide enough to let her out, save a few hard oaths, which are easily obtained in some parts of "Gotham." But "murder will out," and if the gallows should be cheated of their due, the old gentleman who is supposed to wear horns on his head (by way of ornament) will not be cozened out of *his* rights.

☞We notice that the *literati* are lending aid to Col. Forney in building up the department of letters in his new paper. Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie is an associate editor. Henry B. Hirst, Esq., author of "Endymion," "Penance of Roland," &c., is a contributor.

A Prize Fight, for a thousand dollars a side, took place on the 1st. inst., between two Irishmen, Dominick Bradley and S. S. Rankin.—The fight took place in Canada, and lasted two hours and fifty-seven seconds, during which time one hundred and forty-six rounds were fought. Bradley was declared the victor. Rankin was so badly bruised that it is doubtful whether he will recover.

DIED,

At the residence of her grand-father Maj. Washabaugh, in Bedford, on Saturday morning 1st. inst., MARY BELL, daughter of Wm. A. and CHARLOTTE S. WERTZ, of Baltimore, in the 5th year of her age.

The circumstances surrounding this death were truly melancholy. The parents with the deceased, and her little brother were on a visit to Bedford, and whilst in the midst of home enjoyments, the Scarlet fever, that fell destroyer of children, carried off its victim, *leaving* the hearts of parents and many friends sad and disconsolate.

The sympathies of the whole community were with the bereaved. May they find consolation only where it can be found in the promises of Christ, whose abode is *Molley's*.

On Friday the 7th inst., ALVERDA son of SAM'L. and CHARLOTTE RADEBAUGH in the 5th year of his age. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue sundry writs of fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Monday the 31st day of August, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant, John Beaver's right, title and interest, in and to a tract of land, containing 50 acres more or less; about 25 acres cleared and under good fence, with a two story log house, log shop and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of Charles Colvin, Peter Mowry and others; situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Beaver.

ALSO—One lot of ground fronting about 125 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike road and extending back about 150 feet to land of Daniel L. Defibaugh, with a two story frame house, log shop, and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lot of John Smouse on the east, and land of Daniel L Defibaugh on the west; situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George W. Athey.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 180 acres more or less, 60 acres cleared and under good fence with a two story log house, tenant house and log barn thereon erected—Also an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of David Moser, Martin Smith and others; situate in Londerry township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith.

ALSO—All defendants, Henry K. Strong's interest, in and to, a certain two story frame house in the town of Hopewell being thirty feet square with back building 20 by 15 feet attached—also, a frame stable in said town, being 30 by 28 feet thereon erected, and the lots or pieces of ground and curtilage appertaining to said frame house and stable, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Henry K. Strong.

ALSO—All defendant, Peter Barmond's right, title, interest and claim, of, in, and to one tract of unimproved ridge land, containing 44 acres more or less; situate in Bedford township, Bedford county—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, James Rea, John Watson and others, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Barmond.

ALSO—One tract of land containing about 250 acres more or less; about 70 cres cleared, and under good fence, with a cabin house and two log stables thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of Elias Perrin, David Fletcher and others; situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Kinser.

ALSO—One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less; about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Imler, Joseph Burgart and others; situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Carn

ALSO—all defendant, James Collins right, title and interest, in and to a lot of ground, in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 fent on the North side of Pitt street, and extending back about 200 feet, and numbered in general plan of said Town as No. 188, and having thereon erected a two story log house, with frame back building attached, and three small shops thereon erected, adjoining lot now owned by John Alsip, Esq., on the east, and lot occupied by George Funk's heirs on the west, and taken in execution as the property of James Collins.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 7, 1857. } HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Friday, the 4th day of September next, for allowance and confirmation:

The account of Wm. Wertz, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Jennings Oldham, late of StClair tp., dec.

The account of Henry P. Diehl, adm'r of the estate of Daniel Diehl late of Juniata township, dec.

The account of John Ake, Esq., acting ex'r of the last will &c., of John Smith late of Union tp., dec.

The account of John Eberly, adm'r of the estate of John Stoner, late of South Woodberry tp., dec.

The account of Hiram Davis adm'r of the estate of Christian Mock, late of StClair township, dec'd.

The partial account of Charles Hoyman, one of the adm'rs of the estate of Samuel Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Joseph Imler, adm'r of the estate of Peter Ickes, late of Union township, deceased.

The account of O. E. Shannon, adm'r of the estate of David Reily late of Bedford Borough dec'd.

The account of John Kinton, adm'r of Elizabeth Kinton, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

The account of S. H. Tate, Esq., adm'r *de bonis non*, &c., the estate of Michael Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Philip Hollar, one of the ex'rs of the last Will and Testament &c., of Solomon Hollar, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Levi H. Diehl, adm'r. of the Estate of Joseph Armstrong, late of Hopewell township deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH, Register.

Register's Office, Aug. 7, 57.

List of Causes Put Down For Trial at August Term, (31st day) 1857.

Wm. Beitzell et, al.	vs.	Fred'k Smith,
H. Chaney	vs.	W. P. Schell, et al.
J. H. Barndollar	vs.	B. Means, et al.
Jane Moorehead et al	vs.	Christopher Naugle,
Miller Erringer & Brenig	vs.	E. A. Fockler
Frances H. Hoyman	vs.	Wm. Porter,
John W. Duncan et al	vs.	John Hoffman, et al.
David Whetstone	vs.	John Bowser, et al.
Wm. Whetstone et al	vs.	Martin M. Corle et al.
David W. Patterson	vs.	S. M. Barclay's adm'r.
Dan'l. Berkhimer et al	vs.	H. Yont, et al.
John Clapper et al	vs.	David Stoler, et al.
Catharine Weisel et al.	vs.	Aaron Grove, et al.
Wm. Beitzell et al	vs.	Fred'k. Smith.
John Defibaugh	vs.	H. K. Strong, et al.
Reily B. Davis	vs.	J. H. Harbaugh, et al.
John Cessna use	vs.	Fred'k. Smith,
Johnson Hafer et al	vs.	M. Wisegarver, et al.
Francis Sleek et al	vs.	S. W. Horton, et al.
Wm. Deremore	vs.	Arch'd. Blair,
G. R. Holsinger, et al.	vs.	Ed. Pearson, et al.
Samuel Smith	vs.	John May, et al.
Sam'l. S. Stuckey	vs.	Henry Keyser,
Wm. Keyser	vs.	John Weyand,

Proth'y. Office, Aug. 3, 1857. } D. WASHABATGH. Proth'y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON.
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

SIX CENTS REWARD!

Runaway from the subscriber living in Harrison Township, Bedford county, on the 19th inst. a bound boy named John Megee, about 16 years old. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting said boy, as I will enforce the law against any who do so. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but neither thanks nor charges for bringing him home.

VALENTINE B. WERTZ.

July 31, 1857.

NOTICE.

The Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the Capital Stock payable after the first of August, at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq.

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer.

July 31, 1857.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal, and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

$500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING

AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57–3m.

RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments, are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:

ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revennes, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amounts of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the Ceneral Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty-thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in section one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the State.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest of such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income and proceeds of sale of stock owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designatated as Article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "*of the City of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the City of Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a seperate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a seperate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*

The Legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

Section 26. The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, *March* 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, ntys 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 23; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURVIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final pasage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Creswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Fleniken, Ingham, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*,—23.

NAYS—messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question.

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steel, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Galhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghtly, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Momma; Reed. Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre.) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Conttitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas; Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorbis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Kinght, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo; Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed. Roberts, Rupp, Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journal of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the Session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Aug. 1 *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. M. BRIM, A. B. Principal.
Miss E. V. MANN, Preceptress.
M. J. Johnson, M. A. Williams, Assistants.

This Institution is located in the borough of Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surrounding scenery. It is 10 miles from Bedford, and 8 from the celebrated Bedford Springs.

The building is large and commodious, capable of accommodating 200 students. It is the purpose of all concerned to spare no pains in making this Institution the efficient instrument of securing to all in attendance a thorough education, and also to throw around them the benign influence of morality and religion.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academic year consists of two sessions of 22 weeks; each session is divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without an intervening vacation. The Summer session will commence on the 4th day of August next. The winter Session will commence on the second Thursday of January, 1858. Winter vacation 2 weeks; Summer vacation 6 weeks.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF 11 WEEKS.

Common English	$3 00
To which will be added for each additional	
Higher Branch	50
Greek and Latin, each,	1 50
German, French, and Spanish, each,	2 00
Incidentals,	50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing	2 50
Colored Crayon and Water Colors, each,	3 00
Painting in Oil,	5 00
Hair and Wax Flowers, each,	3 00
Pellis Work,	3 00
Embroidery,	1 50
Vocal Music, 2 lessons per week,	1 00
Music, with use of Piano,	10 00
BOARD.	

The price of Board will be $1 50 per week; and 25 cents will be charged for fuel and rooms furnished.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Weekly exercises in composition and declamation by the gentlemen, and composition and declamation by the ladies, will be required throughout the entire course.

During the term commencing in August, there will be a classs organized for the special benefit of those designing to engage in teaching Common Schools.

The last days of each session will be devoted to examinations; and at the close of the year there will be an annual examination and exhibition.

The Lyceum is a literary society sustained by the young gentlemen; the Ladies' Association is a similar one sustained by the young ladies.

It is highly important that all who intend to attend the school should be present at the commencement of the terms, as all regular classes are then formed. Students will be received, however, at any time, and admitted to such classes as they may be found qualified to enter. But all will be charged tuition from the commencement to the close of the term, except those who enter for only half a term; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness. No one will be admitted as a Student who does not sustain a good moral character.

REFERENCES IN PENNA.

Mr. John Hafer, Bedford; Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Jacob Barndollar, Bloody Run; Captain Mann, Licking Creek; Messrs. George R Barndollar, Woodberry; C W Ashcom, Hopewell; G W Williams, Schellsburg; John May, Centreville.

REFERENCES IN MD.

Hon. John Neff, Frostburg; Mr John Folck, Cumberland; Rev T T McClure, Flintstone; Mr John Wilson, Old Town; John Hughes, M D; Rev Wm Earnshaw, Hancock; Mr Joseph Mann, Clear Spring; Rev H N Sipes, Washington city.

N B Persons coming from Cumberland take the Bedford stage and stop at Centreville, from whence they will be conveyed to Rainsburg.

T. T. McCLURE, President.
J. FILLER, Secretary.
July 31, 1857—4t

Valuable Real
ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber, declining business, will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, all his real and personal estate, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next; situate on the Juniata, Harman's Bottom, Juniata Township, Bedford Co., Pa.—The real estate consists of in and about 400 acres of Patented Land lying on both sides of the Juniata River, comprising fine meadow and rolling lands, about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a first rate Stone Flouring Mill 45 feet square, 3 stories, running four stones, two French Burrs and doing an excellent business. This Mill is substantially built, well cemented and in good condition. Also an excellent Saw Mill in operation, besides other water power sufficient for a superior Mill. Stone Mansion House, Farm Tenant House, Farm House, Barns and Stables. Land extends about 1½ miles along the Juniata and is well watered with springs and wells, having also a fair supply of Fruit Trees. This property might be divided so as to make three convenient farms, with necessary improvements; is well situated in regard to markets, being within 28 miles of Cumberland, and 14 of Bedford, about 1½ miles from the Glade Turnpike, and situated on the great "*Drover Road.*" From the droves quite an income has been and may be derived. Upon the whole this is a very valuable and desirable property upon which an energetic man can do a great business.

The subscriber will also sell all his personal property, consisting of 8 Horses, including several very valuable young Horses, Cows and young cattle, Sheep and Hogs—6 horse, four horse, and 2 horse wagons—7 Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gears, and a large lot of farming utensils: Also House furniture and Kitchen utensils.—A quantity of Grain, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c.

The subscriber, residing on the premises, will be pleased to meet persons desiring to purchase at any time up to the day of sale, and will take pleasure in showing the premises, and will receive private offers of purchase, and in case of a suitable offer will conclude a contract of sale.

☞TERMS—$3000 in hand, as may suit purchasers, and the balance will be made payable on the most accommodating terms, so much so that an enterprising man may be able to make them off the premises. Terms will be fully made known by calling on the subscriber.

The subscriber refers to Gen. Bowman and John P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford, from whom full particulars will be had. JACOB RIFFLE.

Juniata Tp., July 31, 1857.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guarantied, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

CAMP MEETING.

☞The Camp Meeting of Bedford Circuit of the M. E. Church will be held on Solomon Sparks' land about three miles from Bloody Run, commencing on the 21st of August. The Brethren of Bedford station are cordially invited to tent with us.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
WM. H. STEVENS,
June 26, 1857. Pastors.

CARPETING! CARPETING!!—Will be found at REED'S STORE from 50 cts. to 1,50, of the best make and material.

BANK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Central Bank of Penn'a, to be located at Hollidaysburg, Blair county Pa., will be opened at the following places, to wit:—

At Ayers Hotel in Williamsburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th days of August next. At the Martinsburg Hotel in the Borough of Martinsburg, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th days of August next. At the Bedford Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday and Tuesday the 17th and 18th days of August next. At the Logan House, in the Borough of Altoona, on Thursday, the 20th day of August next. At the National Hotel in Tyrone city, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, when all who desire to take stock in said Bank will have an opportunity to do so:—The Books will be kept open six hours during each day, and all persons offering to subscribe shall first pay the attending Commissioners the sum of five dollars on each share so subscribed.

T. C. MACDOWELL,
C. L. LLOYD,
S. W. RHODES,
Committee on part of Commissioners.

July 31, 1857.

SHERMAN'S VALLEY AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
PROPOSALS FOR LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that Proposals will be received for putting under contract TWENTY MILES at the eastern end, commeccing at its junction with the Northern, Central and Pennsylvania rail-roads, at the mouth of Fishing Creek and running west; also TWELVE miles at the western end, running east from Sideling Hill Gap. The western portion of said road will be let on the first Tuesday of September next at the house of WILSON L. KLINE, Burnt Cabins; and the eastern portion at the house of H. H. ETTER, Warm Springs, Perry county, on the following FRIDAY. Proposals for the gradation and Masonry of which will be received on and after the 15th day of August, at the office of the Company, BURNT CABINS, for the western end, and at the office of the Company, WARM SPRINGS, for the eastern portion. Plans and specifications will be ready for examination on the 15th of August. General information concerning the works may be obtained by calling on P. P. DICKINSON, at engineer's office, N. E. Railway, Harrisburg, Pa.

A. P. WILSON, President.
P. P. DICKINSON, Chf. Eng.
Sherman Valley and Broad Top R. R. Co.

Warm Springs Office, July 3, 1857—tAug. 15.

WM. SHAFFER,

Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st. and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

GREAT ARRIVAL! of Spring GOODS

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ducal Crocovella Challi, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemens' and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.

April 10, 1857.

MORE NEW GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. have just opened another supply of SUMMER GOODS, rendering their assortment very complete. Beautiful new-style Calicoes, Barage Robes, handsome White Crape and Stella Shawls, Brilliants, &c. —Superior French Cassimeres and striped Satteens for Mens' Wear; also a full supply of Carpetings, Groceries, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

☞Country Produce wanted, and good prices will be given. Call and see our Stock and learn the prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 26, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

Select Poetry.

"A Hundred Years to Come."

Where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats
So gaily now—
O! where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smiles, and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age,
And fiery youth,
And childhood, with
Its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come!
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come;
But other men
Our lands will till,
And others then
Our street will fill:
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come?

A GEM.

Once from a cloud a drop of rain
Fell trembling in the sea,
And when she saw the wide spread main
Shame veiled her modesty.
"What place in this wide sea have I?
What room is left for me?
Sure it were better that I die,
In this immensity!"

But while her self-abasing fear
Its lowliness confessed,
A shell received and welcom'd her,
And press'd her to its breast.
And nourished there, the drop became
A pearl for royal eyes—
Exalted by its lowly shame,
And humbled but to rise.

Miscellaneous.

THE QUAKER'S CORN CRIB.

A man had been in the habit of stealing corn from his neighbor, who was a Quaker. Every night he would go softly to the crib, and fill his bag with the ears which the good old Quaker's toil had placed there. Every morning the old gentleman observed a diminution of his corn pile. This was very annoying, and must be stopped—but how? Many an one would have said, "Take a gun, conceal yourself, wait till he comes, and fire." Others would have said, "Catch the villain, and have him sent to jail."

But the Quaker was not prepared to enter into any such measures. He wanted to punish the offender and at the same time bring about his restoration if possible. So he fixed a sort of trap close to the hole through which the man would thrust his arm in getting the corn.

The wicked neighbor proceeded on his unholy errand at the hour of midnight, with bag in hand. Unsuspectingly he thrust his hand into the crib to seize an ear, when, lo! he found himself unable to withdraw it! In vain he tugged, and pulled, and sweated, and alternately cried and cursed. His hand was fast, and every effort to release it only made it the more secure. After a long time the tumult in his breast measurably subsided. He gave over his useless struggles, and began to look around him. All was silence and repose. Good men were sleeping comfortably in their beds, while he was compelled to keep a dreary, disgraceful watch through the remainder of that long and tedious night, his hand in constant pain from the pressure of the cramp which held it. His tired limbs, compelled to sustain his weary body, would fain have sunk beneath him, and his heavy eyes would have closed in slumber, but no! there was no rest, no sleep for him. There he must stand and watch the progress of the night, and at once desire and dread the return of morning. Morning came at last, and the Quaker looked out of his window and found that he had "caught the man."

What was to be done? Some would say, "Go out and give him a good cowhiding just as he stands, and then release him; that'll cure him." But not so said the Quaker. Such a course would have sent the man away embittered, and muttering curses of revenge. The good old man hurried on his clothes, and started at once to the relief and punishment of his prisoner.

"Good morning friend," said he, as he came within speaking distance. "How does the do?"

The poor culprit made no answer, but burst into tears.

"O fie!" said the Quaker, as he proceeded to release him. "I am sorry that thee has got thy hand fast. Thee put it in the wrong place or it would not have been so."

The man looked crest-fallen, and begging forgiveness hastily turned to make his retreat.—"Stay," said his persecutor, for he was now becoming such to the offender, who could have received a blow with a much better grace than the kind words which were falling from the Quaker's lips. "Stay, friend, thy bag is not filled. Thee needs corn, or thee would not have taken so much pains to get it. Come let us fill it," and the poor fellow was obliged to stand and hold the bag while the old man filled it, interspersing the exercises with the pleasantest conversation imaginable, all of which were like daggers in the heart of his chagrined and mortified victim. The bag was filled and the string tied, and the sufferer hoped soon to be out of the presence of his tormentor, but again his purpose was thwarted.

"Stay," said the Quaker, as the man was about to hurry off, having uttered once more his apologies and thanks. "Stay, Ruth has breakfast ere this; thee must not think of going without breakfast; come, Ruth is calling."

This was almost unendurable. This was "heaping coals" with a vengeance. In vain the mortified neighbor begged to be excused. In vain he pleaded to be released from what would be to him a punishment ten times more severe than stripes and imprisonment. The Quaker was inexorable, and he was obliged to yield.—Breakfast over, "Now," said the old farmer, as he helped the victim shoulder the bag, "If thee needs any more corn, come in the day-time and thee shall have it."

With what shame and remorse did that guilty man turn from the dwelling of the pious Quaker! Every-body is ready to say that he never again troubled the Quaker's corn crib. I have something still better than that to tell you. He at once repented and reformed, and my informant tells me that he afterwards heard him relate, in an experience-meeting, the substance of the story I have related, and he attributed his conversion under God's blessing, to the course the Quaker had pursued, to arrest him in his downward course.

☞ One hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of iron were in use, in cannon, carriages, and balls, in the last battle that decided the fate of Sebastopol, a quantity sufficient, if made into rails, for a railroad from New York to the Pacific.

☞ "I am afraid I shall come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already," was the reply; "I want your daughter!" The old lady opened her eyes.

☞ A Clergyman was arrested in Albany on Saturday last, in mistake, and as a supposed burglar. This might be called a "clerical error."

☞ "The eyes of your beloved, after she has been crying," Punch calls "ornamental fretwork."

☞ The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression—'He's gone to pot.'

☞ A Harrisburg paper gives the following case of absence of mind: A girl who was one of our first loves, was one night lighting us out, after having passed a delightful evening, and in bashful trepidation she blew us out, and drew the candle behind the door and kissed it.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the confirmation of the final account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last Will &c. of Abr'm. Kerns, deceased, the undersigned, appointed to examine the exceptions and report an account, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 20th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all persons may attend.

JNO. MOWER,
Auditor.

July 31, 1857.

Pattonville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company.

IN the matter of the sequestration upon the Pattonville and Wooderry Turnpike Road—In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County:

WHEREAS, Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Sequestrator of said Road, did on the 7th day of May 1857, file his account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county as sequestrator of the said road.

NOTICE, is hereby given to the creditors of the said turnpike road company, and all others interested in the said road, that the Hon. Judges of said court have fixed Monday the 31st day of August, inst., for the hearing of the same—and for showing cause why the said account ought not to be allowed; and in default thereof, the same will be confirmed.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford, this 3d day of Aug. A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH,
Aug. 7, '57. Proth'y.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This property has, during the last year, passed into the hands of a company, who, in addition to the former buildings, have erected a handsome and commodious Hotel building, and two spacious bath-houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. The hotel buildings will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 16th of June inst, and kept open until the 1st of October. Passengers from Baltimore or Philadelphia reach the Springs in one day via Pennsylvania rail-road, the completion of the Broad-top Rail Road leaving but twenty miles of staging over a fine road. Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington city, and recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, will superintend the Hotel. To invalids, generally, the Bedford waters, in connection with the mountain air, are perhaps more highly beneficial than any other in the Union.

P. GOSSLER,
President Bedford Springs Company.

June 12, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.
Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.
Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Chalies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.

May 15, 1857.

☞WANTED, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store, 5,000 pounds of WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid. June 5, '57.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices. and The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

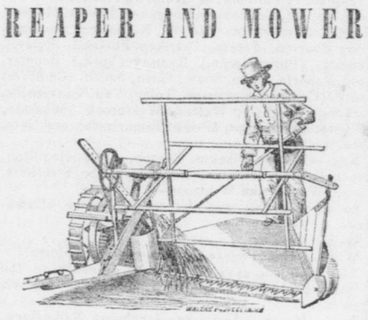
The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Combined REAPER AND MOWER.



Patented by J. H. MANNY, Sept. 22, 1851, April 12, 1852, June 21, 1853, March 29, 1854, Oct. 15, 1854, and by WALTER A. WOOD, 24th day of June and 1st day of July, 1856. The best combined MACHINE ever invented.

From the success of last year's operations I take pleasure in announcing this Machine to the Farmers for the next Harvest, and feel assured it will fully meet their highest expectations.—It is easily managed, cuts clean and easy, is of light draft, and readily changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, requiring not more than a minute to make the change. The alterations from last year are as follows, viz:

All the Journals will be Case-hardened, the SHOES, GUARDS AND GEARING, will be built of the best Salisbury Iron, and wrought iron substituted for cast in several places. The Machine is made to mow lodged clover without obstruction, by simply removing four bolts and leaving off a part of the frame work. With these alterations and improvements the machine will be stronger than heretofore, when it was the only reliable

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

made.

The Machine is warranted capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, in a workman-like manner.

N. B. Parties manufacturing Reaping or Mowing Machines, using WOOD'S PATENTS, are cautioned against their further use, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use heretofore made of them.

For further particulars the Farmers are respectfully invited to call upon **Blymire & Hartley,** Agents for Bedford County, Pa., who will furnish Pamphlets containing Certificates, &c.

For Sale by BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

E. K. PARSONS, Harrisburg,
General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania.
May 15, 1857.

Bedford, May 8th, 1857.

Messrs. Blymire & Hartley:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last year. Its reputation being the highest, and having seen it cut grain to my entire satisfaction, I bought it after grain harvest. My hay was cut with it; and, from its admirable adaptation to the purposes intended—having fully equalled the representation—I am pleased to recommend it to the farmers of Bedford County as an excellent Mower and Reaper, believing it fully worth the price asked as a Mower alone.

JOHN WATSON.

JUST RECEIVED—Boston Tea and Pic Nic Crackers, Swiss Cheese, Sardines in Oil, London Pickles, Mackenaw Trout, &c.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloody Run, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet-Making Business in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of the Run, immediately opposite the store of Capt. Wm. States, where he is prepared to make furniture of every kind, either plain or ornamental, on reasonable terms. Persons commencing housekeeping, can be supplied on short notice with every article of furniture they may desire.

He keeps a horse and hearse, and will make coffins to order, and attend funerals on accommodating terms.

MORTZ KLAHRE.

Bloody Run, May 22, 1857.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety, Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 17, 1857.

☞Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods,* embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Elegant Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Just received and opened at

REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.

May 1, 1857.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

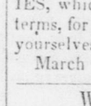
HAS removed his shop to his private residence, one door west of Wm. Stahl, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

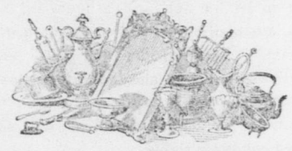
March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.



THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.